



Baby's Own Soap
Is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.
IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS FOR THE YOUNG.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Sec. 98, Chap. 129, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors, and other persons having claims against the estate of Mary Doyle, late of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, spinster, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of May, A.D. 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to W. H. Sullivan, of 36 Clarence street, in the said City of Kingston, solicitor for the undersigned executors, full particulars and proof of their claims on or before Saturday, the 11th day of October next. And notice is hereby given that after said 11th day of October next the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to those claims of which they shall have notice and the said executors shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have notice at the date of such distribution. Dated at Kingston, this 30th day of August, A.D. 1902.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN, LAWRENCE O'BRIEN
Executors of the last will and testament of said Mary Doyle.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Sec. 98, Chap. 129, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors, and other persons having claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of July, A.D. 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to W. H. Sullivan of 36 Clarence street, in the said City of Kingston, solicitor for the undersigned executors, full particulars and proof of their claims on or before Saturday, the 11th day of October next. And notice is hereby given that after said 11th day of October next the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to those claims of which they shall have notice and the said executors shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have notice at the date of such distribution. Dated at Kingston this 30th day of August, A.D. 1902.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN, LAWRENCE O'BRIEN
Executors of the last will and testament of said James Doyle.

WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE.

We conduct our business on honest commercial principles. We are not substitutes. We make it a point to supply just what is asked for; we never suggest the something just as good. Strict attention to details, politeness and close prices have made our store popular.

A WONDERFUL DEMAND.
The demand for Paine's Celery Compound is wonderful. Its marvelous cures have made it the chosen and esteemed family medicine. No other remedy has worked such happy cures in Bright's disease, liver complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous diseases. We sell the genuine Paine's Celery Compound.

HOAG, The Druggist,
Cor. Princess and Barrie Sts.,
Kingston, Ont.



The best advertisement of CARLING'S ALE is inside that bottle

All Dealers sell... **Carling's**
Sole agent of Kingston, J. S. Henderson.

Dye It!
A thousand and one things about the house besides your dresses, ribbons, feathers, laces, etc. will dye prettily if Maypole Soap is used for the purpose. No mess, no trouble. Quick, easy, safe, sure. The colors are brilliant and fadeless. It dyes to perfection.
Maypole Soap, sold everywhere 10c. 50c. 1.00. 2.50. 5.00. 10.00.



Flower Stands, Office Rallies, Wire Guards, Ornamental Fencing, Arches, Gates and Cemetery Seats, and all kinds of work made by F. PARTRIDGE.
Crescent Wire Works, 272 KING ST.

FERTILE SOIL.

HOW IT MAY BE BEST SECURED.

Land Cannot Forever Remain Fertile—It Must be Renewed—The Method Explained.
Agricultural Department, Ottawa.

For many years, farmers in Eastern Canada were grain growers merely. Necessity forced them to adopt a system of agriculture. Habit and ignorance prolonged the practice of such farming. The wonderful strength, and seemingly inexhaustible fertility of the soil made its long continuance possible. The discovery of the possibilities of the North-West and the gradual exhaustion of our fields called a halt. Hence, for some years past change has been made in the air.

Live stock farming, the system making the smallest demands on soil fertility, is rapidly supplanting grain growing. Parts of nearly every farm are now much better in condition than they were a few years ago; and, further, such is nature's wonderful recuperative power, since the partial cessation of the tremendous drain of grain exportation the average crop return for Eastern Canada have gone up very considerably. But, as every farmer knows, even live stock farming long continued means a gradual loss of fertility unless considerable food other than that produced on the farm is fed to stock and the manure properly cared for and utilized.

This fact has led to a study of the methods for cheaply restoring lost fertility and profitably cultivating soils so that "improved, rather than impoverished" may be the annual verdict.

It is impossible to discuss the subject exhaustively in such an article as this, but one plan of cultivation found to give good results is where the meadow or pasture is ploughed in August, the sod being turned to a depth of three and one-half or four inches only. Immediately after ploughing, if a dry time, the land is rolled, then harrowed with a light harrow. It is then left untouched until grass and weeds start to grow when it is again harrowed, care being exercised to prevent the sod being disturbed. The harrowing or cultivating process is continued at intervals (as the weed seeds germinate) until October, when by means of a (three plough gang), double mould-board plough, the surface soil to a depth of about four inches is put into drills about twenty-two inches apart and eight to ten inches high. This is found to be a most satisfactory preparation of the soil for corn, roots or grain. Where grain is sown, the soil is ready for seeding at a considerably earlier date than where late fall ploughing is practiced.

If along with this system of shallow cultivation a proper rotation is adopted, most excellent results are sure to follow. As clover is the only crop which, while giving a profitable harvest still serves to enrich rather than to impoverish the soil, it is evident that clover should take a prominent place in August rotations. In this country, with this fact in mind, a few rotations suitable for the improving of our lands may be offered, as follows:

- 3 year rotation (1) grain, (2) clover hay, (3) pasture.
- 3 year rotation (1) corn and roots, (2) grain, (3) clover hay.
- 4 year rotation (1) corn and roots or peas, (2) grain, (3) clover hay, (4) hay or pasture.
- 5 year rotation (1) grain with ten pounds clover seed to plough down for fertilizers, (2) corn and roots, (3) grain, (4) clover hay, (5) hay or pasture.
- 6 year rotation, same as five year, but left one year longer in pasture.

The reason for surface cultivation and the use of such short rotations as given above is to increase the quantity of and place properly the chief factor making for soil fertility.

Dead vegetable matter exposed to moisture and warmth soon breaks down to a form called humus or black earth, the factors above mentioned. Our prairie and newly cleared soils contain immense quantities of this material. Exposure to heat and the intermixture of earthy matter serve to waste. Thus, repeated grain cropping with deep ploughing provide the condition best calculated to dissipate this matter most rapidly and most effectively.

The functions of this common, yet easily lost, substance are varied and important. Being, as anyone can find out for himself, of the nature of a sponge, it retains the moisture in a dry time, but will allow all superfluous water to rapidly and harmlessly percolate to the lower soil layers.

It holds loose, porous soils together, and so otherwise loose sands become staple and provide a good root hold for plants. It renders dense, impermeable soils open and porous, permitting the free circulation of air and water and allowing the weak rootlets to penetrate the erstwhile impenetrable space in search of food. In brief, it is the chief requirement of good physical condition in our soils. It contains much plant food, since it is really vegetable matter, and a large percentage of this food is in available form. It aids also in the conversion of the non-available forms of the elements of fertility into available forms. Further, it retains near the surface the dissolved plant food which must otherwise have sunk into the subsoil.

The most important source of humus on the average farm are farmyard manure and crop residues. Upon the proper application or use of these materials depends the future of Canadian agriculture.

Where the supply of humus is limited its location becomes a very important consideration. Now, most of our crops draw the greatest part of their food from the surface soil, for, while some roots of most plants penetrate to a considerable depth, most roots of all plants are near the surface. Plants of nearly all descriptions thrive best where the surface soil is mellow and rich in humus. The great crops produced by newly cleared fields and prairie lands exemplify this, as does also the rank growth of plants in our forests, where the subsoil is never stirred, or where the annuals and smaller perennials must depend for their nourishment upon the surface soil almost exclusively. It would,

GREAT NUGGET

MAN WHO FOUND IT DIES

Samuel Hawkins Napier's Story of the Discovery of the "Blanche Barclay," a \$60,000 Lump of Gold—His Fortune Lost Almost as Quickly as it Was Won.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—One day last week the body of a man who discovered the largest nugget of gold the world has ever seen was brought down from

MAN WHO FOUND IT DIES

POOR

and there he died sitting at a rough table. Napier once told the story of his great find, and it was written down by John Lambert Payne, secretary of the minister of railways here. Napier said:

"We had got down to the pipe clay bottom, which marked the bed of an ancient river and was the chief characteristic of all alluvial diggings in Australia, when my pick struck something hard. I knew at once it wasn't boulder, for there was not the same ring to it. It struck dead. Scraping the dirt away I caught sight of the bright yellow of pure gold. It was then about ten o'clock in the morning and I immediately called to my brother. My first thought was that some one would come along and see what we were digging out, so we tried to keep it partly covered while we dug away with pick and shovel.

"When the nugget was at last free it was all that I could do to lift it, and I saw that it was solid, pure gold. It was two feet four inches long by ten inches wide and from an inch to an inch and a half to three inches thick. It weighed exactly 146 pounds four ounces three pennyweights and was actually the largest and finest nugget of pure gold ever found anywhere in the world. One or two others were found that weighed as much, but they were not solid or pure gold.

"The knowledge that it was enormously valuable made us afraid that some one would discover what we had found and rob us of it. The first thing we did was to cover it over with loose dirt and then we sat down to plan how we would get it out so as to prevent any one from knowing it. We discussed schemes after scheme, until we worked ourselves into a great state of anxiety.

"At last we hit upon a plan. We remembered that we had lent a tub to the tailor in the mining camp. We would go down to his place and get the tub on a wheelbarrow, and as we passed the place where the nugget lay we would place it in the tub. We arranged the whole plan very carefully. We were to take turns in wheeling and if any one spoke to us one was to stop and talk while the other was to wheel right along. The scheme worked well, and just about dusk we landed the nugget in our tent. We threw it under one of the low beds and sat down to wait till midnight. Early in the night we put out our light and pretended to go to bed. At last the lights were all out and not a soul stirred in the camp.

"With a pick and shovel we began to dig right in the middle of our tent. We worked hard, and in the course of a few hours had a hole six feet deep. Into that we laid our nugget and filled in the earth with great care, so as not to leave a trace of our work. Then we left safe. No one had seen the nugget but ourselves, and it was now buried six feet out of sight. But a nugget buried six feet was no use to us. We must get it to Melbourne. There was plenty of time to organize a plan, and, besides, there might be other nuggets in our claim. We must see about that. For a while we watched the tent, but after awhile went to work every day and left the tent open. We thought that the best way to prevent suspicion and it worked all right. No one in the camp knew of the nugget, and our fortune and lives depended on the secret being well kept.

"For three months the nugget lay buried in the middle of our tent, washed out our claim. We found a number of nuggets in the same hole, one of which weighed eight pounds. After paying up all of our scores, we had only \$1,000 each left from our washings. Then we arranged to quit the diggings and go to Melbourne, which meant a long ride. Armed only with shotgun and revolver, we started in a one-horse cart, and in due time we reached Melbourne. Next day we deposited the nugget in the bank, and our fears were at an end.

"The news spread like wildfire, and thousands rushed to the Kingowar gold fields. While in Melbourne, we named the nugget the "Blanche Barclay" in honor of the beautiful daughter of the governor, and by that name the model in the British museum is known. The bank gave us an insurance of \$50,000 for the safe delivery of the nugget in London and we sailed for England.

"When we arrived there, we were made the lions of London. The papers wrote up the story of the nugget and told who we were. The queen sent for us, and we dined in Buckingham palace. We drove down from the bank of England under heavy escort, taking the nugget with us. Her majesty and the Prince Consort received us most graciously, and the Prince of Wales, who was a lad of fifteen years, showed a very deep interest in the nugget. I do not wonder at that for it was one of the prettiest sights one could see. It was 23.7 carats fine, or as nearly absolutely pure gold as it is possible to get.

"Then the nugget was put on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, for which privilege we were paid \$250 a week. We lived at a small hotel on the Surrey side and had a great time. This lasted for three months, during which time Sir Roderick Murchison had a cast made of the nugget for the British museum. The work was so perfectly done by an Italian that you couldn't tell one from the other until you lifted them. He gave me a duplicate. Finally we sold the nugget for \$60,000. It was not worth more than \$50,000 intrinsically, but being the largest and finest gold nugget ever found, we got \$10,000 more for it than its real value.

"After a time it passed into the hands of the Bank of England, the intention being to keep it for the British Museum, but about that time a new general manager or director came in and, to the surprise and regret of every one, the nugget was melted down and turned into money. It yielded 10,000 sovereigns.

There are about 3,000,000 people all ways aloft, according to the latest computation.



Countess of Dudley.
The new vicereine of Ireland; whom Ireland is about to welcome with Earl Dudley, the new lord-lieutenant.

A WONDERFUL BUSH.

It Has Thrived For Over 1,000 Years.

A wonderful rosebush grows in the town of Hildersheim in Germany. It is declared to be 1,000 years old, and sprouts from its branches have realized enormous sums. Some years ago it is said, a rich Englishman offered \$50,000 for the entire tree, but the sum was indignantly refused. This wonderful plant clings amid thickly grown moss against the side of the famous old church of St. Michael. It is claimed that it has bloomed perennially since the days of King Alfred, and that statement has never been disputed, for its record has been as carefully kept as the pedigree of the bluest blooded family in the kingdom. It is supposed to have been discovered through the medium of King Louis of Hildersheim as far back as 1022.

Read every line of to-day's Whig.



LADY MAITLAND, A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

No Midas.

Philadelphia Press
Markley—You know it is said of King Midas that everything he touched turned to gold—even his own child.

Borroughs—Just a little difference between him and me. Everything I touch turns to go.

If the sky were filled with full moons the light would be no brighter than that of ordinary daylight.

Those Worrying Piles!

One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of Piles, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents. Sold by A. B. Taylor and H. Wade.—15

There are about 3,000,000 people all ways aloft, according to the latest computation.



What made your linens coarse? Common soap. Sunlight Soap saves linen.
SUNLIGHT SOAP
REDUCES EXPENSE
Ask for the Octagon Bar



Corticelli
SPOOL SILK
Too Strong to Break
FOR dressmaking and family sewing Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size and always full length and full strength. Ask your dealer for "Corticelli" and politely but firmly refuse all substitutes which some clerk may say are, "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk. If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is probably because he makes a little more money selling you some other brand. As Corticelli costs YOU no more than poor silk, why don't you try it? Ask for "CORTICELLI"—the Dressmakers Favorite Spool Silk.

FOR dressmaking and family sewing Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size and always full length and full strength. Ask your dealer for "Corticelli" and politely but firmly refuse all substitutes which some clerk may say are, "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk. If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is probably because he makes a little more money selling you some other brand. As Corticelli costs YOU no more than poor silk, why don't you try it? Ask for "CORTICELLI"—the Dressmakers Favorite Spool Silk.

A TIN OR METAL ROOF

Is a good roof only so long as it is kept properly painted. Oxide of Iron (iron rust) and Linseed Oil is too short lived. It becomes brittle and cracks off. For durability on metal, a paint must be ELASTIC; it must expand and contract with the metal. This elastic quality is secured in the highest degree in

FEDERAL ROOFING PAINT

It is impossible for this paint to crack, peel or blister. It is chemically free from all acids or other injurious ingredients, and is a perfect protection for all metallic surfaces, preventing rust or corrosion.

A LEAKY ROOF

Can be made perfectly watertight by the proper application of this paint. It is guaranteed to last five years.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE FEDERAL PAINT & OIL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

A. STRACHAN, Princess and Montreal Streets.

20 Per Cent. Discount 20

We Will Sell for the Balance of the Season the Following Goods at 20 Per Cent. Discount for Cash Only:

- REFRIGERATORS
- ICE CREAM FREEZERS
- SCREEN DOORS
- WINDOW SCREENS
- WIRE NETTING
- GARDEN HOSE
- AND COAL OIL STOVES.

ELLIOTT BROS., 77 PRINCESS STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1890. 'PHONE MAIN 4303.

W. F. DEVER & CO.,
STOCK & BOND BROKERS.

WE EXECUTE ORDERS IN
DOMINION COAL and DOMINION STEEL

on Boston Stock Exchange, over our private wire, for cash or margin.
BOSTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
We solicit accounts for the purchase of listed stocks and bonds.
19 Wellington St. East, Toronto